

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s., or 25 cents. Terms per quarter, 10s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or \$4.50; and yearly, £1 10s., or \$7.50.

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All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

THE COLONIST ON "LICENTIOUSNESS."

Our Island cotemporary, the *Colonist*, evidently feels sore over the flagellation it has been our disagreeable duty to administer on several occasions lately, not with malicious intent, but with an earnest desire to bring him back to the path of political rectitude, from which he has of late so widely wandered. Consequently, in his issue of the 14th instant he assumes an air of virtuous indignation, and treats his readers to a somewhat lengthy homily on the "licentiousness" of the *British Columbian*. He fancies, and 'tis only fancy—that he has made a very important discovery, viz., that the *British Columbian* "is fast losing its influence over the public mind at home and abroad," and assigns as a reason that we have been guilty of uttering "false and declamatory language unsupported by a reasonable foundation." We doubt not "the wish is father to the thought" with our cotemporary, but the steadily increasing circulation of the *Columbian*, both "at home and abroad," is the best evidence that we could possibly desire that our efforts to expose political rascality in official circles, and the hypocritical pretensions of the *Colonist* on all subjects relating to British Columbian affairs, are properly understood and duly appreciated. We are perfectly well aware, "limited" as our experience is, that "a position protected by truth is impregnable," and that a newspaper that wilfully disregards the truth, where there are other newspapers to expose its lack of principle, can never long command public confidence and support. We cordially endorse the sentiment, and only regret that the *Colonist*, accepting the correctness of it in theory, should so utterly ignore it in practice. Consequently, the cap which he so kindly fabricated for our benefit, as it fits himself so admirably, he had better wear, and endeavor to profit by its use. He sets himself up as "a monument of injured innocence," and whines piteously at what he is pleased to term our "unscrupulousness," although, to our mind, we doubt not, in the estimation of a candid public, he has utterly failed to disprove a single assertion we have made. He may cavil at the construction of a sentence, and object to the use of certain words, but that is only a waste of time and trilling with the common sense of his readers. Those of his readers who reside in this Colony, and who have watched his course for the past year, will bear us out in all we have ever uttered in exposition of the *Colonist's* treachery in dealing with the political affairs of this Colony. Judas betrayed his Lord with a kiss, and the *Colonist*, Judas-like, while professing to be a warm friend and an unflinching advocate of British Columbian rights, is secretly—serpent-like—laboring to sap the very foundation of our political hopes, and make not only New Westminster, but British Columbia in its entirety, tributary to the upbuilding and aggrandizement of Victoria. So long as there was no press in the Colony to detect and expose his disinterested efforts in its behalf, his secret machinations passed current as sterling patriotism; but now that people's eyes have been opened, and his duplicity laid bare, to conceal the cloven foot is no longer possible, and his game of bamboozling British Columbians is about played out.

It were needless for us to multiply words on this subject. Our readers know, as well as we can tell them, what estimate to place upon the *Colonist's* statements, and how high to value his "zealously" efforts to promote the "best" interests of British Columbia. They duly appreciate his services on the Coast Route subject, by which, if he could, he would blast the business prospects of every man in the Colony—not New Westminster alone—that he might, having in view a *quid pro quo*, further the personal interests of a few needy land-grabbers and political sharpers in and about Victoria, and, by diverting the trade of the upper country from the Fraser to Bentinck Arm or Bute Inlet, secure to Victoria a permanent monopoly thereof. It is with a similar object in view that he is continually harping upon the subject of a union of

these Colonies. Is any one insane enough to believe that British Columbian interests have anything to do with the *Colonist's* persistent agitation of this subject? We trow not. Rather is it not that the Islanders may thereby enjoy the luxury of sharing our revenue—seeing they have none of their own—without being under the necessity of *stealing* it—at the rate of \$12,500 a haul!—and adding to the theft the most unblushing falsehoods to cover the turpitude of the offence? Not a move that the *Colonist* makes, touching the affairs of this Colony, but has one of two objects prominently in view, i. e. to create an unfavorable impression abroad in reference to the eligibility of New Westminster as a commercial metropolis; and, secondly, to promote the interests of Victoria, wholly at our expense as a Colony.

Our chicken-hearted neighbor labors hard to make a little capital out of our statement that unless our rights are conceded to us, the day will come when "they will be taken by force." His loyal nerves are fearfully shocked at the bare mention of a free people demanding, by force if necessary, their inalienable rights as British subjects. We claim to be in every respect as loyal as our Island neighbor, and none the less so because we venture to warn the Imperial Government of the inevitable consequences that must, sooner or later ensue, if the present system of governmental despotism is not put an end to. Past experience must have taught the Imperial authorities that Colonial despotism leads to anarchy and bloodshed, and that it is quite possible to drive a loyal people into open revolt against official tyranny. It is to avert such a calamity that we boldly declaim against the existing state of affairs, and assert our right to the privileges of freemen. Sir E. B. Lytton, in one of his dispatches to Governor Douglas, took a similar view of the question, and impressed upon His Excellency the importance of speedily granting to the people representative institutions, without which it were needless to expect peace and contentment, or a quiet submission to arbitrary law. Verily, our cotemporary is a Solon—a most wonderful individual—to make the astounding discovery (never before dreamed of by mortal man) that for a people to demand their rights, and give their oppressors plainly and firmly to understand that they *will* have them, is an evidence that they "are unfit to be entrusted with them!"

Our cotemporary in his issue of the 11th inst., adverts to the steam subsidy question, in which the "wolf in sheep's clothing" appears as visibly as the nose on a man's face. He has devoted upwards of a column to the subject, but not a word condemnatory of the *fraud* robbery which has been perpetrated upon this Colony, by one who should be the guardian of the people's interests, but who, to serve the interests of another Colony, and consequently his own, has not deemed it beneath his position to defraud the people of this Colony, and endeavor to cover his iniquity by unblushing subterfuge and trickery. He admits that the people of this Colony, being separate and distinct from Vancouver Island, are justified in "demanding" that the steamers should visit this port—the facts of the case admit of no other conclusion, or doubtless he would be less willing to make the admission—but still, on the whole, he thinks that with the exception of the people of New Westminster, British Columbians will acquiesce in the arrangement, as being equally as beneficial to them as if the steamers made New Westminster, instead of Esquimalt, the terminus of the route. He has the unblushing effrontery to tell us that the up-river towns have no personal interest in seeing New Westminster the terminus of the steamers—that Victoria would answer their purposes just as well. Then the fact that every ton of goods shipped from San Francisco for British Columbia costs \$7 more, by being landed at Esquimalt than if brought direct to this port, to say nothing of time lost and injury sustained by re-shipping at Victoria, is a mere bagatelle, a matter of the utmost indifference to up-country merchants! We trust we shall have an expression of opinion on this point from the towns above, for the edification of our benighted cotemporary. But the *Colonist* knows that statement to be palpably untrue—that it carries a lie on the face of it. Consequently his labored effort to make it appear that the subsidy agitation is a sectional one, confined to New Westminster, will be estimated at its proper value. We believe we know the feeling of the up-country people on this subject as well, and somewhat better, than the *Colonist*, and they, in common with us, will view the conduct of Governor Douglas in this matter as an unmitigated outrage, as unjust as it is atrocious. We are not to be humbugged with the pretended fairness with which the negotiation was conducted between Cary and the steamship company. It was never intended that the steamers should come here, and we doubt not that Cary's secret instructions were to defeat that object at all hazards, and in making the arrangement that he did, he but too faithfully fulfilled the object of his mission. Had Governor Douglas been sincere in the matter, he never would have delegated Cary—the arch-enemy of British Columbia's interests—to effect the arrangement. He would have placed it in the hands of some responsible resident of this Colony, acquainted with mercantile affairs, and not those of a pettifogging lawyer, hostile to our interests, and totally igno-

rant of the subject. However, the thing is done, and we must submit, but not quietly. The people will speak out on this subject, in tones unmistakable; and we shall look forward with confidence to the time when such high-handed outrages will have an end.

COYOTING IN CARIBOO.

The term coyoting is familiar to every miner on this coast, but for general information we may state that it is derived from a species of wild dog called coyote found in the interior of California, which lives in burrows made under ground. Hence coyoting in miner's parlance simply signifies digging or "drifting" under ground in search of the precious metal. This mode of mining is generally confined to rich claims, and possesses this advantage, that it can be carried on during the winter season as well as the summer. Indeed winter is if anything the most favorable season for coyoting in a country like Cariboo, as a man can work with more comfort in a hole under ground in winter than during the warm weather. That this sort of mining has been, is now, and will continue to be carried on to a considerable extent in some of the richer claims of Cariboo is more than probable; indeed it is well known that persons, taking advantage of the prolonged absence of the lucky, but careless owners of these rich claims, have been working out some of the richest spots in this way. That such a practice is reprehensible we presume none will deny; but that it is only the natural result of the owners of these claims leaving them for four or five months in the year to luxuriate in another Colony, and in many instances in California, appears quite clear to our mind. To expect that Government will maintain a police establishment sufficient to prevent this sort of thing, and protect from spoliation the claims of those who manifest so much indifference about them, is, of course, out of the question. While we hold it to be the duty of Government to use all reasonable means in order to protect the right of property, we at the same time think it would be unreasonable to expect that claims will be guarded by Government officers during five months in the year, merely to allow the owners the luxury of a good time in another and perhaps a foreign country. The only remedy we can see for this evil is for the miners to stick by their claims and look after their own interests; and if coyoting can be carried on in Cariboo, it is obvious that it can be done by the owners of the claims as well as by others. What we want in this Colony is winter digging, and if miners are to leave the country in a body during the winter season of the year, we are not likely very soon to have much winter mining. But unless we are greatly mistaken, the practice to which we have referred will operate as a cure; and those who have rich claims next fall will not be so ready to leave them for a season's amusement or dissipation in another country. A number of the more knowing ones, having learned what is going on in the diggings, have already gone up with the determination of pushing through as quickly as possible, and others will doubtless follow shortly. We are inclined to think that a number of those who left rich claims last fall, will return in May or June, to find that the cream has been carried off by the cunning coyote.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Just as we were going to press we were put in possession of Eastern news up to the 6th inst. By the arrival of the *Str. Emily Harris* and *Otter*. We regret our inability to lay before our readers even a summary of the news this week. The death of Prince Albert, announced in this journal on the 23d ult., with considerable doubt as to its correctness, is now unhappily confirmed. We publish elsewhere the official announcement of this sad national bereavement. The flags in the harbor and through the city are half-mast, and the universal feeling is one of deep regret for the loss sustained by the nation to which it is our greatest pride to belong, and to the gracious Queen, whose loyal and loving subjects we are. It is satisfactory to learn that our noble Queen bears this heavy blow with that calm fortitude becoming a Christian. Our earnest prayer is that Heaven may sustain her under this crushing dispensation, and spare her "long to reign over us." The war from the seat of war is not without importance, and yet but little has been accomplished. But an engagement worth notice has taken place at Somerset between ten thousand rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer and eight thousand Federal troops under Gen. Thomas, who defeated the Confederates, killing and wounding 350. Gen. Zollicoffer and Peyton being among the killed. The Confederate army seems to be dwindling away, and the South becoming dispirited.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The adjourned meeting called by the Chairman (Mr. J. A. R. Homer) to receive the report of the deputation sent to obtain information from Governor Douglas, respecting the contract recently negotiated between Mr. Cary and a Steamship Company in San Francisco, came off last night. The attendance was very large, and several excellent speeches were delivered in support of the resolutions, for a report of which we regret we have not room. The principal speakers were Messrs. Armstrong, Scott and Holbrook, who were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction. The following are the resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

1. Resolved,—That this meeting having heard the correspondence, negotiations and contract, between the Attorney General of Vancouver Island and Messrs. Halliday & Flint of San Francisco, are surprised that an arrangement so utterly subversive of the best interests of this Colony should have been entered into against the well-understood wishes of the people. Those wishes, so recently and distinctly expressed to His Excellency the Governor, as well as memorializing Her Majesty's Government, expressing our views in relation to this subsidy, have been utterly disregarded, and the sum of £2,500 is taken from our revenue for the purpose of

subsidizing a line of steamers to ply between San Francisco and Victoria, in the neighboring Colony of Vancouver Island, thereby injuring every interest of this Colony, and which is a manifest infringement of those principles of justice due by every Government to its people. In view of this great injustice, and being debarred from all those legal and constitutional rights enjoyed by all other British subjects, in restraining their Governments from expending any portion of their revenues without the consent of the people, we have no other resource but to record our solemn protest; and we therefore resolve that this meeting, in the name and on the behalf of the people of British Columbia, do hereby declare and protest against the Governor of the Colony of British Columbia issuing an order on the Colonial Treasurer for the aforesaid sum of £2,500 as well as against the Colonial Treasurer paying the same should such an order be issued.

2. Resolved,—That it has been a long established rule with all well conducted Governments, in the expenditure of public monies, on the principle of public economy, never to enter into private arrangements, but to submit their contracts invariably to public competition; and we cannot but express the confident belief, that if such a wise and just regulation had been honestly followed in this case, the result would have been, that instead of our having just and strong complaints, against the late action of the Government, we would have had direct steam communication with San Francisco.

3. Resolved,—That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Armstrong, Homer and Hall, be appointed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor and the Colonial Treasurer, and a copy to be filed either in the Registrar's or in the Municipal Council office.

4. Resolved,—That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the upper Towns in regard to appointing a Delegate to proceed to England, and there represent our feelings and our grievances, with the view of obtaining a resident Governor and representative institutions. Messrs. Homer, Holbrook, and Armstrong were appointed said committee.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Hick for the use of his Hall, and to the Chairman and Secretary for their services, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

THE PIONEER THEATRE.—Mrs. W. C. Forbes, the star of the Potter Troupe, took a benefit at this Theatre on Tuesday night, on which occasion she appeared in her great character of "Hamlet." Although the stage is somewhat cramped, and the company small for such a piece, yet the expectations which were excited were more than realized. She makes a superb Hamlet, and brought down the enraptured audience in unbounded applause in every act. Several of the other characters were sustained more than creditably—to wit—"Ophelia," by Miss V. Lawrence, "Laertes," by B. S. Mortimer, and "Claudius," King of Denmark, by Mr. W. C. Forbes. Mr. Potter, as "Polonius," was as usual, amusing and interesting. Miss E. Russell, as "Queen of Denmark," although in some parts displaying considerable talent, was defective in expression, especially where she is clothed with her son, who denounces her perfidy. The musical bill of fare was a liberal one. Miss V. Lawrence sang two pieces, as usual, with great acceptance. Mr. Oliver M. Hooking also sang two very beautiful pieces, and was warmly encouraged. The "Highland Fling," by W. J. Hilliard, and the "Sailor's Hornpipe," by R. Colston, were well danced, and elicited many acclamations. Mrs. W. C. Forbes, at the close of the performance, delivered a very happy address to the Firemen of New Westminster, at the conclusion of which she was rapturously applauded. The "Hazard" Fire Company attended in uniform, and were headed by the R. E. Band as they marched from their Hall to the Theatre. The house was literally packed with human beings, and we understand a number failed to gain admittance.

THE EMILY HARRIS arrived at Burrard Inlet on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, bringing about 40 passengers and considerable freight. As the California steamer had not got in, no Eastern news was received. She left for Victoria on Sunday morning, taking down the two Expresses, with considerable treasure and a number of passengers. The *Emily Harris* is becoming a favorite here. While the *Otter* has deserted us in our time of need, this little steamer has been doing valuable service, which should not be forgotten.

VANCOUVER PRIZE ESSAYS.—It appears there were ten competitors for the prizes of £50 and £10, respectively for the first and second essays on Vancouver Island; and that Dr. Forbes carried off the first and Dr. Ratray the second. Both these gentlemen belong to H. M. S. *Topaze*. The prize essays on this Colony have not yet been adjudicated upon; but we believe the result will be known in the course of a few days. MORTY BAKER as ACTIVE VOICE.—Yesterday morning a large volume of smoke was seen rising in the direction of Mount Baker, and upon going up to the Royal Avenue, whence the top of the Mountain can easily be seen, it appeared evident that the smoke issued out of the mountain a little below the peak. A little over two years ago smoke was observed issuing from the same place. Mount Baker is about 50 miles in a southerly direction from this place, and when the forest is cut down on the ridge on the south side of the river, will be seen from any part of this city.

NEWS FROM ABOVE.

The news from above is unimportant. Mr. Ballou's Express arrived on Tuesday, three days from Hope, bringing letters and treasure. Flour was \$10 per 100 pounds at Hope and \$14 at Yale; in both places the stock of provisions are pretty well reduced. The Indian children at Boston Bar have nearly all died of some malignant epidemic. Twelve men passed through Hope on their way to Cariboo on the 13th inst. The winter in the Similkameen country had been very mild, snow only two inches, and stock doing well. The people of Yale complain of the fact that although it is seven months since Dr. Fifer came to his tragic end, nothing has been done in regard to the estate beyond a visit from the Registrar. The stock of goods in store will have become valueless, his creditors will suffer, and his heir, a little girl, left destitute.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Diseases of children—Scarlatina, diphtheria, hooping cough, hoarseness, and enlarged glands, may be centrally and permanently cured by rubbing in Holloway's Ointment on the throat, without the administration of any medicine internally. In childhood this is a matter of moment, as the reaction and irritation produced by forcing medicine upon a perverse child has a most injurious effect; sometimes the dread convulsions, it always increases the fever and restlessness. Holloway's Ointment on the contrary may be rubbed with impunity over the affected part without annoying the most sensitive child. This Ointment is, indeed, a boon to mothers and nurses, for safely conducting their charges through these dangerous infantile disorders, which frequently enfeeble the frame, if they do not destroy it.

British Columbia.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

February 17, 1862.

The subjoined dispatch announcing to this Government the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, is hereby published for general information.

No official intimation has yet been received by this Government of the ceremonial of general mourning to be observed by the Nation at large; but His Excellency the Governor does not delay to call upon the Queen's loving subjects to testify their regret and sympathy upon this distressing occasion by putting themselves into decent mourning.

By command of His Excellency,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

DOWLING STREET,
December 16, 1861.

SIR:—It is with the deepest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness expired at Windsor Castle, on the night of the 14th instant, at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of Her Majesty, the Royal Family and the Nation.

I have the honor, etc.,
NEWCASTLE.

To Governor Douglas, C. B.,
etc. etc. etc.

LADY OVER.—Owing to press of matter we are obliged to lay over a considerable amount of matter, some of it in type, till next week.
The steamers *Emily Harris* and *Otter* arrived at Port Moody last evening, and left for Victoria this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications, in order to insure insertion, must be brief, of public importance, and must be accompanied with the *bona fide* name of the author.

To the Editor of the *British Columbian*.

SIR,—Having occasion recently to walk over this end of the Pitt River road, now in course of construction, I was very much surprised to notice the character of the work, understanding, as I do, that the specifications called for a very different class of road. And as I am told you are Chairman of the Committee appointed by permission of His Excellency the Governor, to locate and manage this road, I have thought best to call your attention, as well as the attention of all whom it may concern, through your paper, to the manner in which that portion of it to which I refer is being constructed. In the first place the road is in many places made up of top dirt and vegetable mould, into which in some places an animal would sink to the knee. The ditches, or rather ditch, is notoriously defective both as to width and depth; the culverts are too small, too far apart, and badly constructed. In some places there are sharp curves to avoid the cutting of a stump, and abrupt pitches to save grading. That portion of the crossway which is laid down is also very defective; the logs, in some instances split into thin slabs, which will actually spring with the weight of a man, are raised up upon three, and sometimes only two, stringers, or sleepers. I beg to say that I, as well as many others, am watching this road closely, and if the Chief Commissioner should receive and pay for a road of this character when the specifications call for a very different one, it will not be passed over quietly.

SKIRKINS.

New Westminster, Feb. 17th, 1862.
[SKIRKINS is rather at fault in stating that the Committee referred to was appointed to superintend the road. Their duties were confined to the location, the specifications and conditions as to the character, &c., of the road. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is alone responsible for the work being done according to the specifications, and there is no doubt he will be closely watched; and should the road in question be accepted in a defective state, we promise SKIRKINS we will not spare that officer. It is time that private interests were made to yield to the public good in the Public Works Department. Many of our roads are a disgrace to the contractors and the Government that received them. And the sooner it is known that all public works must be completed according to contract the better for all parties.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the *British Columbian*.

SIR,—Clippings from California papers inform us that an immense exodus is expected to take place early next spring, having as a land of promise the renowned Cariboo. Whilst the aforesaid press deplores the anticipated emigration to our shores, it behooves us to inquire what is likely to be the effect of such a large immigration on these Colonies, and the adventurers themselves composing it? As Divines would say, the subject naturally divides itself into two heads, as regards the two Colonies—how it affects each separately—and secondly, as regards the supposed new comers ultimately.

The first, although the least consideration, is easily disposed of. Victoria, as the landing-place of some thousand strangers, may easily anticipate in certain quarters a considerable harvest. Keepers of Hotels and Restaurants may well exclaim, "it will make good times." This may be echoed by steamboat companies there and elsewhere. So far so well. But Vancouver Island is not the goal of these eager hordes, amounting, as we can easily suppose, to at least ten thousand persons; nor is the more transit of these appalling numbers more than a fraction in the calculation of their future prospects. The all-important future which is to decide their fate, and which materially concerns us, is to be decided amongst us and with us in British Columbia, to which they are bound, and which must more or less share in their success or disappointment. The question then arises, how are we prepared for the reception and maintenance of even the limited number above named—admitting, as none can deny, that the golden harvest is amply inviting, and, by past experience, sufficiently assured? To this the melancholy fact is notorious, that at the present date there is not one-third of the provisions on hand

New Advertisements.



British Columbia.
PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, Comptroller of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled an Act to provide for the "Government of British Columbia," and by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, have been appointed Governor of the said colony, and have been authorized by Proclamation under the Public Seal of the said Colony, to make laws, institutions and ordinances, for the peace, order and good government of the same.

And whereas it is expedient to raise by loan, secured on the General Revenue of the said Colony, funds for the construction and maintenance of Roads and other means of communication in the said Colony.

Now therefore, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and enact as follows.

Power to Governor to cause Debentures to be issued for the sum of £100,000.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor, for the time being, of the said Colony, from time to time, or at any time to cause to be made out and issued, Debentures, secured upon the General Revenue of the said Colony, for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling in the whole, as may be required for the purpose of constructing and maintaining Roads and other communications with the interior of the said Colony.

Debentures to be divided into two classes and to bear interest at six per cent per annum. Interest payable half-yearly. Debentures redeemable in 20 years.

II. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act, shall be divided into two classes, and shall bear interest at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, and shall be redeemable at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof.

1st Class Debentures for sums not less than £100 to be payable in London. 2nd Class for sums not under £10 to be payable in New Westminster.

III. Every Debenture of the first class shall be for a sum or sums, not exceeding One Hundred Pounds Sterling, which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in London only; and every Debenture of the second class, shall be for any sum or sums not less than Ten Pounds Sterling which the said Governor shall determine, and which, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable in New Westminster in the said Colony only.

The amount of 1st Class Debenture not to exceed £80,000, and of 2nd Class £20,000.

IV. The amount for which Debentures of the first class shall be made out and issued, shall not exceed Eighty Thousand Pounds Sterling, and the amount for which Debentures of the second class shall be made out and issued shall not exceed Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Debentures to be deemed a primary charge on the Revenue. Saving existing rights.

V. All Debentures made out and issued under this Act shall be entered in a Register to be called the "Debenture Register," and kept by the Auditor of the said Colony, and shall be deemed a primary charge upon all the Revenues of the said Colony, from whatever source, and all interest thereon and the principal when due shall be paid by the Treasurer of the said Colony out of such Revenues, under Warrant to be issued by the said Governor in priority of all demands thereon, except the charge and expenses of the collection thereof, and the ordinary expenses of the Government. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prejudice in any way, the claims, either for principal or interest, of the holders, of Bonds which have been issued prior to the passing of this Act.

As to form, date, and numbering of Debentures.

VI. The said Debentures shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Act, and shall bear date on the day of the issuing thereof. Those of the first class shall be marked conspicuously with the letter "A," and those of the second class with the letter "B," and the said classes shall be numbered arithmetically, each beginning with number one, and so proceeding in arithmetical progression ascending, wherein the common excess or difference shall be one.

Debentures transferable without Indorsement or Assignment.

VII. The said Debentures shall be made payable to the Bearer thereof, and shall pass by delivery only, and without any assignment or indorsement, and the bearer of every such Debenture shall have the same rights and remedies as if he were expressly named therein.

The Treasurer subject to direction may offer Debentures for sale at certain times.

VIII. The Treasurer may under such regulations, at such times, in such sums, on such conditions, and in such manner as the said Governor may direct, offer or cause to be offered for sale such Debentures.

Power of the Governor to appoint an Agent or Agents to negotiate sale of 1st Class Debentures.

IX. It shall be lawful for the said Governor to authorize the whole or any portion of the monies to be raised by the sale of Debentures of the first class to be negotiated or contracted for by the Agent General for Crown Colonies, or by such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed for that purpose by the said Governor.

All monies raised by this Act to be paid into "British Columbia Roads Loan Account."

X. All monies, raised under this Act, shall be paid to the Treasurer of British Columbia, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called the "British Columbia Roads Loan Account," to be applied to the purposes of constructing and maintaining roads and other communications with the interior of the said Colony, and no other; and shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current Revenue of the said Colony.

Power of the Governor to re-purchase Debentures.

XI. The said Governor may from time to time authorize the Treasurer to re-purchase the said Debentures to the amount of such monies as the said Governor may, by any Proclamation hereafter to be issued and passed by him, or out of the current Revenue of the Colony appropriate for that purpose; and all Debentures so purchased shall be forthwith cancelled and shall not be resold under any circumstances whatever.

Forgery.

XII. Any person who shall forge or alter, or shall offer, utter, or dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any Debenture made out and issued under this Act, shall be guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three years with or without hard labor at the discretion of the Judge, before whom any such person shall be tried and convicted.

New Advertisements.

Short Title.
XIII. This Act may be cited as "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861."

Issued under the Public Seal of the said Colony at Victoria, Vancouver Island, this 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, and in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Majesty's reign, by me,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
By His Excellency's command,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SCHEDULE.

Class A. or B. (as the case may be.)

No. BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE ROADS LOAN.

TRANSFERABLE BY DELIVERY.

Under the authority of "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act, 1861," this Debenture entitles the Bearer to the sum of

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds Sterling, on the day of

with interest thereon at the rate of Six Pounds Sterling per centum per annum, is hereby secured upon the General Revenue of the Colony of British Columbia, such interest being payable half yearly on the day of

at the day of 186

Dated the day of 186

Entered at the Audit Office in the Debenture Register this day of 186

TREASURER.

Government Assay Office,
NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASSAYS OF GOLD BULLION are made on the following terms, and under the following conditions:—

1. A receipt will be given to the Depositor for the exact gross weight of his deposit.

2. The resulting ingot will be delivered to any party returning the aforesaid receipt, whether the Depositor or any one else, and the party returning the receipt will be required to cancel it by his signature at the time of receiving the ingot.

3. Each ingot will be stamped with its number, corresponding to its number in the official records, with its weight, in ounces and decimals of ounces, its fineness in thousandths, and its value in dollars and cents; also with a Government cipher, a crown encircled by the words, "BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY," thus:

and the clip corner will be protected by a small crown impressed on the face of it.

4. With each ingot will be given a certificate, signed by a Government officer, of the weight of the deposit before melting; its weight after; the fineness; the charge for assaying; and the value in dollars and cents.

5. For all bars not exceeding 50 ounces in weight, a charge of seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) sterling will be made, and for every additional 10 ounces or fraction of same, one shilling and six pence (1s. 6d.). All clips are retained in the Government Assay Office; but on bars not exceeding 10 ounces in weight, allowance will be made off the assay charge, for the value of the clip.

N.B.—Bars assayed at this office, or Durr, may be exchanged for American coin, at the current market rates.

ASSAYS OF ORES are made at the charge of One Pound (£1) for each specimen experimented upon.

For a COMPLETE ANALYSIS of any MINERAL, Two Pounds (£2) is the charge.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET.

P.S.—Useful geological specimens, whether metallic or not, if accompanied by a note of the locality where found, position with regard to other rocks, altitude, dip, &c., &c., will be thankfully received by me.

W. D. G.

BALLOU'S EXPRESS

FROM VICTORIA TO CAYOOSH

—AND—

RETURN, WEEKLY.

T. M. LOOP, Messenger.

CONNECTING WITH

BRALY & CO'S FINEST EXPRESS,

—FOR—

Quesnelle River and Cariboo, and Return,

TWICE PER MONTH.

DAN BRALY, Messenger.

THE above Expresses stop at every Mining camp and public place en route, taking charge of and delivering Freights of all kinds, Goods, Merchandise, Treasure, Packages, Letters, etc., attend to collections and commissions—the only direct Express to all points in British Columbia.

W. T. BALLOU, Proprietor.

P.S.—Goods, to insure shipment, must be delivered to and accepted for by the Victoria Agent, and marked "quick" if dispatch is required, or "slow" if in no hurry. Charges according to time.

je27.

MESSRS. W. S. KIRKLAND & CO., AGENTS,

7, King William Street, Strand,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEG to call the attention of English news- papers in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California to the advantage of subscribing to the "Evening Mail" newspaper, which is a reprint published three times a week of all the leading articles, essays, correspondents' letters, and news of "The Times" London newspaper, everything but the advertisements, and can be sent post free to all parts of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and California, via the United States, for £1 is per quarter, or £4 per annum, paid in advance; thus being "The Times" at HALF PRICE.

Subscriptions received at the office of the "British Columbia," New Westminster, British Columbia.

m2-ly

New Advertisements.

THE BLESSING OF HEALTH
BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Why are Diseases so Fatal in Tropical Climates? Merely because we prescribe for their effect, instead of trying at their root. The action of these Pills is precisely the reverse. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay; and the basis of disease being removed, its manifestations vanish. While ordinary remedies only afford a temporary respite to the sufferer, whereas these Pills annihilate the disorder.

10, Health in Hot Countries.

Frequently arises from nervous disorders affecting the action of the heart and deranging the whole animal economy; these fine Pills will restore the nervous system however deranged, and bring back health and spirits when all other medicine has failed.

Bilious and Liver Complaints.

Frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many in the East and West Indies, and most of our Foreign Possessions, are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; such should take a few boxes of these Pills according to the directions given in the books, and their ailments will quickly leave them.

Dropsical Swellings and Turn of Life.

This is a most disastrous period in woman's history it destroys thousands, the whole of the gross humors collect together, and like a tide sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for all these great ailments, is Holloway's PILLS. Armed with the great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. These Pills are equally efficacious in all female complaints, and obstructions at the dawn of womanhood.

Stomach and Liver Complaints.

These are complaints of the million, particularly to those in warm latitudes; few escape them; and, if neglected, they lead to innumerable dangerous maladies. But why neglect them when Holloway's PILLS will eradicate them as certainly as water extinguishes fire? They relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time. They are admitted by virtue of special decrees into the dominions of despotism, and thus have become a great household remedy.

Dysentery and Bowel Complaints.

These famous Pills should be taken once or twice a week by all classes in this part of the world, by which means, none need fear the attacks of these direful scourges.

A Word to Females.

The local debility and irregularities which are the special annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's PILLS are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Bilious Complaints, Brevities, Stone and Gravel, Blotches on the Face, Liver Complaints, skin ulcers, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Retention of Urine, Colic, Dropsy, Constipation of the Bladder, or King's Evil, Consumption, Head-ache, Sore Throat, Debility, Indigestion, Secondary Symp- toms, Dropsy, Inflammation, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are enclosed in each box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Agents, Yates-st., Victoria.

Important to Printers and Publishers!

CONNOR & SONS' UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above well known Type Foundry, are prepared to furnish the trade with any article necessary for a complete News or Job Office, giving a better article for less money than others are enabled to do. Our assortment is now very extensive, to which additions are made on the arrival of every steamer, and our endeavor will be, as heretofore, to extend every accommodation to the craft.

The reputation of the Foundry which we represent, and especially the hard metal from which its type is cast, is sufficient assurance to the trade that any article we sell is perfect.

Body-type, from Pearl to Pica, in quantities to suit, at New York Prices. Our assortment of Job and Display Type is most extensive and beautiful, including at present some fifteen hundred styles. Also, "Sorts," of any font of Connor & Son's cast always furnished. Also, materials of every description from a Bodkin to a Mammoth Press, constantly for sale.

We are also the Agents for A. B. TAYLOR & CO.'S CYLINDERS and WASHINGTON PRESSES, and keep in store an assortment of all sizes of WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES together with the new Vibrating Ink.

Also, Geo. P. GORDON'S FRANKLIN JOB PRESSES. Three sizes, viz: one eighth, one quarter, and one half machine. These Presses are acknowledged by Printers to be the best in use, and are rapidly gaining favor on the Pacific Coast.

Also, MAGIC CARD PRESSES, RUGGLES PRESSES, and NEWBURY'S MOUNTAIN JOBBER.

Wood Type, a fine assortment, from five to ninety line Pica.

The undersigned would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the craft, and would be pleased to show their stock, and give any information in regard to the same that may be asked.

WM. FAULKNER & SON, 526 Sansome St. San Francisco.

PUBLISHERS of Newspapers inserting the above advertisement to the amount of Twenty Dollars, will be paid for the same in type, providing they purchase five times the amount in one bill.

N.B.—No publisher will insert except in strict conformity with this order, and send a newspaper with the advertisement marked to our address.

ERNEST PEICHT, BREWER.

COLUMBIA-STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER.

PAINTER & CO., Practical Printers, and Dealers in

Type, Presses, Printing Materials,

Ink, Paper, Cards, &c.,

510 Clay Street, above Sansome,

San Francisco.

Offices fitted out with dispatch.

NEW TIN SHOP.

CHARLES CATO, worker in Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead, has commenced business in Mr. Kennedy's building, on Columbia street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage.

ap25

Government Advertisements.



British Columbia.
GOVERNMENT LOAN.

TREASURY, NEW WESTMINSTER,
December 23, 1861.

1. It being intended (under the Proclamation dated November 14th, 1861, and styled "The British Columbia Roads Loan Act 1861,") to issue

250 of the 2d class Debentures, on March 1st, 1862, 250 do. do. April 1st, 1862, 250 do. do. May 1st, 1862.

TENDERS are invited for any number of the above-mentioned Debentures.

2. Tenders must reach me at this office not later than the 15th of January, 1862.

3. Tenders are to state the number of Debentures required, and for which of the three dates above named, and the sum it is proposed to offer for each Ten Pounds Debenture.

4. Payment will have to be made at this Treasury punctually on the dates specified, and, if not in British Coin, in United States currency, at the Government rate of a Dollar to Four Shillings.

W. DRISCOLL GOSSET, Treasurer.

Public Notice.

PROPOSALS are invited by His Excellency the Governor for the construction of

Mule and Wagon Roads

to and through the Cariboo District, or on diverging from the existing communications connected with the Main Lines in the Colony, such Main Lines being the Fraser River Route, the Bonaparte River and Green Lake Route, and that via Kamloops along the North River.

The Roads to be constructed at the cost of the person whose proposal is accepted according to Specifications in forms of which may now be had on application at this Office.

To any person opening and contracting the Road on an accepted Line agreeably to Specification, the Government are prepared to grant a CHARTER empowering him to levy a reasonable Toll on passengers, animals and goods, (with certain exceptions, vide Specification,) passing over the Road, over each period as the Charter may extend.

The power of exacting Toll will not take effect until the whole line of Road shall be open for traffic and the Charter signed.

The person whose proposal is accepted, will be required to keep the road in repair during the whole time over which his Charter may extend.

At the expiration of the Charter all right to or interest in the Road will be resigned in favor of the Government of British Columbia.

The relative merits of such offers which may be received will be estimated by a comparison of the rates of Toll, together with that of the period over which it is proposed that the Charter shall extend.

Any further information that may be required will be given at this Office.

Proposals will be received on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of 31st January next—to be addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and docketed "Proposal for construction of Mule Road (or Wagon Road, as the case may be.)" from — to —

By order of His Excellency the Governor,
R. C. MOODY, Col. R. E., C. C. L. and W.

Lands and Works Office,
New Westminster, 29th October, 1861.

N.B.—The date proposed for the completion of the work to be stated; and it should be borne in mind that the most consideration will be given to offers from those persons who are willing to engage themselves to carry out the work in the shortest possible time.

R. C. M.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

COLONIAL BOOK STORE,

Columbia Street, New Westminster,

500 VOLUMES OF BOOKS, consisting of a splendid edition of English Novels, bound. Also, Chambers' Information for the People.

History of England, Illustrated, 7 Volumes, Cyclopaedia of English Literature.

Miscellaneous, Pocket Miscellany and Repository. And a large number of other bound Books of History, Biography and Fiction.

—ALSO—

Plans of the Towns of New Westminster, Hope Douglas and Lytton, and Maps of British Columbia.

—ALSO—

Just received a supply of CHURCH SERVICES and PRAYER BOOKS, direct from England.

S. T. TILLEY,
New Westminster, Sept. 10, 1861. s612

BOSTON BAR HOTEL, BAKERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE Subscribers flatter themselves that they will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. A stock of the choicest

Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. Also, Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pies, etc. Prices very low.

Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

VALENTINE HALL, CONVEYANCE, LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.

Office—COLUMBIA-STREET, New Westminster, B. C.

PIONEER SALOON.

M. R. J. SCOTT has the pleasure of informing his old friends and the travelling public that he is still to be found at the old stand, corner of Lytton-square, where the thirsty are invited to call and try a sample of his Wines, Ales, and Liquors, which he flatters himself are as good as can be produced in the colony.

A CARD.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK, wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, &c., Scott's Wharf, New Westminster.

No drayage or wharfage on goods purchased for upriver trade. s613-1c

NOTICE.

COPIES OF THE "LAND REGISTRY ACT, 1861" for British Columbia, can be obtained on application to the Registrar General of Vancouver Island, Victoria, to the Registrar Office, New Westminster, or to the different Registrars situated at Hope, Yale, Douglas, Lillooet, Lytton, Forks of Quetzal, and Ross Creek, upon payment of one shilling per copy. ARTHUR T. BUSHBY, Registrar General.

New Westminster, B. C., Oct. 1st, 1861. oc10

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILMAN,

90 Battery-street, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENT for Tilton & McFarland's celebrated Fire-proof and Burglar Safes. This safe is known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these safes have been subjected to the most severe tests of their fire-proof qualities. The safes are secured by a Combination Lock. This lock is in every respect most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowledge of the combination, mental key, which the owner carries in his head.

To those in want of a reliable safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

F. TILMAN,

90 Battery-street, San Francisco.